#### Agitation on the Subject in Westchester County.

How the People Feel-How the Leaders Talk-What the Towns Need and May Gain by Joining the Metropolis-Report Against the Project-Scheme for a New City.

In order to ascertain the popular feeling throughout the southern portion of Westchester county on the at present all absorbing subject of annexation to New York, a HERALD representative has within the past few days made a tour of the several towns which it has been proposed to annex, and during interviews with some of the leading property owners in those latter obtained the following in formation, from which may be gathered a tolerably accurate reflex of the desires, hopes and fears now commencing to animate the taxpaying population in the section named:-

Commencing with Yenkers, which ranks first in wealth, population and progressiveness, the writer called upon Ethan Flagg, a gentleman largely identified with the interests of that town, and who from an extended official connection with county affairs, is regarded as one of the chief representative men in his vicinity. On being asked what was thought of the annexation project Mr. Flagg rephed, "It is a new subject, sir, and the people hardly know how to regard it until they learn what advantages the government of New York intends

WHAT YONKERS WANTS.

The citizens of Yonkers want public water works We have an abundance of water, but it is not available for either domestic or public use. If we had a proper system of water works, such as supply New York, it would not only administer to a want now almost universally felt in our domestic life, but also, by furnishing steam power and water for manufacturing purposes, would contribute materially to the prosperity of this rapidly growing village. An adequate supply of water is our chief want, and it proves a serious obstacle to our pro-The sewers now being built in some of streets often prove quite offensive, owing to the absence of this important element. Again, the peopie desire an efficient police force, similar to that in the city. I besieve if we could have as reliable a body of men as those now doing duty here, under a competent and comprehensive head, the citizens would be perfectly satisfied. The people also want a compendious and uniform method of laying out, opening and working streets in the town; they are eager to see inaugurated a united comprehensive system, managed and directed by a competent head. At present we have no system, the matter of streets and highways being under the divided control of village authorities, trustees, commissioners of highways and special commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and, as a consequence, the people look in vain for agreement of action or uniformity of design. I be lieve I have now stated the three principal wants of our people. Last year there was a bill introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the whole town of Yonkers into a city, but on account of objections raised by parties living outside of the viliage it was THE FEELING IN YONKERS.

REPORTER-As far as you have been able to ascertain, what is the general feeling of the people of subject of annexation to Yorky

Mr. Flagg-They do not know what to think of it, not knowing the nature or designs of the proposed scheme. All the information they possess in regard to the matter is that a bill has been drawn up for presentation to the Legislature looking to the summation of the project indicated. Many of them are opposed to the idea of allowing the control over their local affairs to pass into the hands of the New York city government, having but nitle faith in the integrity of those who compose it. Several of the property holders south of the village and in proximity to New York, on the contrary, say that if they are to be brought into a city at all they would profer entrusting their interests to the city of York rather than to the "City of Yonkers," but I think at present their desire is to be left as they are. The citizens of Yonkers are a progressive and enterprising people; they cannot-nor do they wish to-close their gates against the overcrowded inbabitants of New York;

THEY ARE IN PAYOR OF IMPROVEMENTS. and will cheerfuly pay for them; but they want the worth of their money, and this desidera tum can only be attained through a municipal government, energetically, honestly and economically administered. Those who openly oppose annexation dread the thought of being, infinence, identity and all-by the city of New York They also seem to think that their taxes will be increased enormously. Perhaps the desire on the part of many to remain as they are may be accounted for by the circumstance that a large number of wealthy business men have settled down in quiet suburban homes, and while conscious of having all the domestic comforts that taste may suggest and affuence provide, do not like the thought of being in one was disturbed. REPORTER-Do you not think that annexation to

New York would supply those wants which you have already stated are chiefly felt by this community?

Mr. FLAGG-For my own part I believe it would: but I think a majority of the people would prefer to have them independent of New York if they could obtain them. Indeed, I do not believe that there is any considerable number of our people who would favor annexation per se.

REPORTER—Is not the ultimate absorption of this

REPORTER—Is not the ultimate absorption of this town by the metropolis regarded by many of the property owners as inevitable?

ULTIMATE ANNEXATION INEVITABLE.

M. FLAGG—Such is my belief. We can no more prevent the absorption of this territory by New York than we could arrest the current of the Niagara. In fact, it might be said that the process of absorption has aiready commenced, as the population in the lower part of our town has, within the past few years, increased to a greater extent than in any other portion of the neuropolitan suburbs excepting Brooklyn and Jersey City. Since it is evident that the principal avenues in New York will be continued across the Hariem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek it is highly essential that the laying out of streets in the lower portion of the town should be effected in conformity therewith, and if there is not some comprehensive system adopted now the result must entail a vast amount of expense in the faune. Already that section of our town comprising Riverdaie, Spuyten Duyvil and Moshola, is controlled by the Central Park Commissioners, under whose direction streets are being laid out, general improvements effected and a lopegraphical survey made of the district, in order to meet the cost of these improvements the last Legislature authorized the the district. In order to meet the cost of these it provements the last Legislature authorized it raising of a tax of \$50,000 on property in the section controlled by the Commissioners, \$10,000 of which was raised during the last year, and a tax of \$20,000 is levied for the present year leaving \$20,000 year.

REPORTER-How do you, individually, regard the duestion of annexation;
Mr. Place—Although not committed against the
fleasure, if I was called upon to voice on the question this morning I would probably vote against it;
but I cannet say how I would act if the project was
unablecarty and larry brought before me.

tion this morning I would probably vote against it, but I cannet say how I would act if the project was intelligently and larly brought before me.

It should here be stated that subsequent to the above interview the writer, during a conversation with a genileman residing in the victinity of Kingsbridge, was assured by kim that, with scarcely an exception, the property owners in all section were heartily in tayor of annexation to New York. One of the principal reasons he assigned for the desired change was that the value of real estate on the north side of the Harlem river, and contiguous to New York, would at once be doubled by the act of annexation. The somewhat utoplan project of incorporating the town of Yonkers into a separate city, in order to escape the rapacious designs of the "Tammany leaders," does not meet with much encouragement, especially among the influential class of clitzens. How some of these latter regard the measure may be inferred from a remark lately made by a wealthy resident of kiverdale, who, in denomicing the scheme, stated among other objections that should Yonkers be incorparated into a city he would, in all probability, "awake some morning to find himself represented in the Foort of Aldermen by his conchman."

Another views of Fire Schiffer.

Board of Aldermen by his coachman."

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

The views of Lewis G. Morris, an influential citizen of the terre of West Farms, were next sought for by the writer, who, on making known the object of his visit, effected the following information:—To the question as to what his townspeople thought of

being annexed to New York, Mr. Morris said, "There is a diversity of opinion about the matter, but a strong majority are in favor or it, provided the project can be carried out in an equitable manner. I think the time has arrived when our section of the county will have to be embraced within the limits of New Yerk; therefore, as that result appears to be inevitable, the lands had better be taken possession of at once by the city authorities and laid out topographically to receive the metropelis when it extends to this place.

WOILD INTERESTS SUFFER?

As a taxpayer in the city and also here in West Farms, I do not think my interests in the former place would suffer by New York taking in a portion of this county, while at the same time I believe that my concerns here would be materially benefited thereby. There its a large section of the lower portion of this county nearer to the City Hall than is the upper part of Manhattan island, and that is one of the reasons why this territory should be constituted a part of the city. The Harlem river, now forming the boandary line between the upper end of ithe island and the county of Westchester, should be, I think, subject to the control of one government.

Reportere—What is your opinion of the scheme to incorporate the three lower towns into a distinct city?

Mr. Morris—I am not in favor of any new city

incorporate the three lower towns into city?

Mr. Morris—I am not in favor of any new city being incorporated in this county, but would rather prefer that all of the seven towns originally mentioned should go in for annexation to New York; for, although I may perhaps consider that the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester would be sufficient to attach to the city at present, yet, if the inhalitants of the mere northerly towns want to be annexed we have no right to exclude them. Among the principalgadvantages we should gain by the city are Croton water, munithe inhabitants of the more northerly towns want to be annexed we have no right to exclude them. Among the principal palayantages we should gain by becoming a part of the city are Croton water, municipal p-lice, an effective fire organization and a more general public school system. Suppose we organized into a new city the reverse of those would be in the matier of water alone) the requirement of a series of years and an enormous amount of money to construct suitable water works, and even then they could not be as perfect as those now supplying the city. We can obtain water infinitely sooner and at less expense by annexing ourselves to New York than we could ever hope for in a new city. If we were living in a section remote from New York I should favor the project of incorperating a new city, for the purpose of obtaining a good supply of water, an efficient fire organization and other requirements necessitated by our extent and properly; but as we are in immediate proximity to New York where all these wants are already at hand, I do not see whylithe people of New York want us—this territory should not be a portion of the city. There is hue and cry made about "FRAUD AND CORRUPTION" in connection with the administration of the city government; but I believe that the city of New York has now got as good a government as any city in the world ever had. It is composed of able men, who leave the of stamp master minds on all they perform.

Reporter — In what light is the annexation vor

perform.

REPORTER—In what light is the annexation project regarded by the mass of taxpayers in your

Reporter—In what light is the annexation project regarded by the mass of taxpayers in your town?

Mr. Morris—I believe two to one of them are in favor of it, especially on this (west) side of the Harlem Railroad. Since I learn, however, that a number of taxpayers on the opposite side of the railroad do not want to be annexed, I think, to make an eastern boundary of the present line of the Harlem Railroad to the Yonkers line, this portion, including about half of the town of West Farms, together with the small section of Morrisania lying south of us, would in themselves form a valuable addirient to the city. In the territory aduded to large expenditures have already been made for preliminary surveys and other improvements directed by the Central Park Commissioners, and the ground has been laid out conformably with the foregone concusion that the city must absorb this section at no distant day, Looking to the better protection of life and property I think it vissily important that we should become a part of New York, that we might be enabled to have a sufficient force of police. Here we are subjected to the constant incursions of criminals from New York, was eiten escape the consequences of their crimes committed in our midst owing to the numerically weak condition of our present police force. Our neighbors is East Chester or in Morrisania may exercise their discretion in deciding whetner or no they favor annexation; but we do not wish them to play the part of the "dog in the manger," or seek to throw obstacles in the way of our intreests being identified with New York is only one of time. We are fravelling too last in this town. Our taxes, which are at present and more so every year. For my part I do not see the necessity of Croton water here in case of fire, from the fact that most of our village is composed of frame buildings a few more good, central public city in the fact that most of our village is composed of frame buildings a new force, contral public city of the property owners?

Mr. Parshall.—As regards

Mr. PARSHALL—As regards the police organization, it seems to me that the force, numerically considered, is abundant, provided a could be organized
with a view to efficiency; the great
trouble appears to be that men are
appointed to the force who are whoily
incompetent and unfit for the position. I do not
think we are at present in need of municipal police
protection; but perhaps we may be in the course of
a couple of years, it not sconer,
UNDERGROUND RADLEGAD CONNECTION.
REPOSITES—You are said to be opposed to the annexation scheme?

nexation sedemb?

Mr. Paushall.—The only form of annexation I are in favor of is to be found to New York by means of an inferground railread or some other mode of connection that would farnish rapid transit. When that is achieved our prosperity may be lately said to have commenced.

Repostrac—With your knowledge of real estate, you can, doubtless, inform the what effect annexation would have upon the value of property in Morrisonia.

Mf. PASSHALL-I think it could not fall to prove a Mr. Passiall—I think it could not fail to prove deceided injury, as it would prevent people from taking up their residence with us or coming on here, when, by doing so, they would not escape from the nerous system of taxation how left by properly noiders in the city. The effect annexation to New York would have upon our taxes would be, I be neve, to donner them in less than two years. It short, the "ting" already established in this town is as much as we can possibly manage, and if w should transfer our local affairs to William M. Twees & Co. I think it would be affegether beyond our control.

short, the "ring" already established in this town is as much as we can possibly manage, and if we should transfer our local affairs to William M. Tweed & Oo. I think a would be altogether beyond our control.

Reforethe—Can you form any idea of the prevailing sentiment entertained by the prophe of this town in regard to the proposed measure?

Mr. Pansinala—Those with whom I have conversed on the sudject appear to be about equally divined; it depends altogethen to where and with they are localeast river front—any at Port Morrode on see but what they would be benefiled by the project; but some of these latter say they are indifferent as to whether they are annexed or not, and consequently will neither advocate nor oppose the science. For the most part, however, the people are now only awaking to a consciousness of what is proposed, and are not sufficiently familiar with the nature of the project to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to it. Tota, also, may be stated to be my position to a certain extent. There are some of our property owners who assert that we could not be much werse off if we sold out to William M. Tweed & Co.; but for my part I cannot take such a deplorable view of our situation.

REASONS POR IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION.

Among the reasons given by some of our taxpayers in Morrisana who favor immediate annexation to New York are the following:—The heavy taxes, amounting to eight per cent on the assessed valuation of January, and also the onerous assessments; that the area of assessment is not large enough to tay the expenses necessary in carrying out the bonievards and other gigantic science; that no more than four per cent on the realized at the present time of interesting the animal correct wavenum and other gigantic science; that no more than four per cent on the realized at the property in the town that there will be an immediate annexation to heave and other gigantic sciences of assessment; that no more than four per cent on the residence of assessment; that the real will be a sufficient

Rochelle, the feeling at present existing among a majority of the property owners appears to be decidedly averse to the project of annexation, owing to the extreme sparseness of population, heavy faxation and other causes. Among the taxpayers in East Chester opinions on the subject are about equally divided.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR A NEW CITY.

At a meeting of property owners, held in Fordnam, Westchester county, on the 13th Inst., a committee of five was appointed to consider the pro-posed annexation of seven of the lower towns of that county to New York, and prepare another bill for legislative action at the approaching session having in view the organization of a new form of government for three of the lower towns of the county. The committee accordingly prepared the following report, which was presented at an adjourned meeting, held in the above named village

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

s as follows:-

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTER

is as follows:—

That the committee have had under consideration the subject referred to them and have given it that attention which its public importance demanded. In considering the subject embraced within the resolution your committee have necessarily had also to consider the question of the proposed annexation to the city of New York of the greater part of the county of Westchester—nearly two-thirds of it in population and wealth is proposed to be annexed. The bill on this subject, which has been prepared and printed, is understoot to have emanated from Mr. Corneius Corson, President of the New York Printing Association, the bill to which he has given paternity includes for annexation seven of the most populous and wealthy tewns of the county of Westchester, containing a population of about 75,000 people out of 132,200, which is about the population of the whole county. The towns which he proposes to annex compose the heart and the MOST WEALTHY PART OF THIS COUNTY.

A very materal inquiry suggested by so radical a measure of change as is proposed by this bill is, whether the terms and provisions of the proposed act are such as will mete out equal and exact justice to all of its citizens in the way of representation, assessment and taxation, and in connection with prospective benefits which are claimed to flow from the adoption of this measure. Certainly no democratic Legislature should be guilty of annexing to the imperial city of New York so large a territory, with a population of 75,000 people, against their will. It is a cardinal principle of the democratic party that no people should be goingly of annexing to the imperial city of New York so large a territory, with a population of 75,000 people, against their will. It is a cardinal principle of the democratic party that no people should be going of the considered at all by the Legislature, should first be submitted to the people who are to be affected by the radical changes proposed; and, if a majority of them should desire

majority of them should desire its passage, then, if there be no constitutional obstacles in the way, it might be passed with propericy.

Your committee manimously report
AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL.

by the Legislature, because the area of territory proposed to be annexed is treble in extent that of the present territory of the county of New York. A diffusion, therefore, of municipal regulation and government over so large a territory would result probably in expensive and inadequate improvement, while, if annexation is to be desired at all, a concentration of improvement produced by additional pellifical power con erred by a municipal government might with propriety be considered in reference to that portion of West-chester county which lies immediately easterly and southerly of the northern point of the present county of New York—namely, a line drawn in an easterly direction from Spayten Duyvil creek at Kingsbridge to the Nound, just above Fort Schuyler. An annexation of this territory, containing now a population of nearly 40,000 people, provided it were made upon fair and just terms, would be one that the people of this section, if it were submitted to them for their vote, might approve. But

THE RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED by Mr. Corson's bill in the creation of lour wards out of the seven towns of Westchester county, and having those four wards represented in the Board of Aldermen, making seventeen in all (why not the old Hasserach and Alf light number?), to be elected by a general ticket, and having these four wards even with representatives in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, making seventeen in all (why not the old Hasserach and 1,000 on the Twenty-strip wards even with representatives in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with the most unequal population in each ward, 20,000 in the Twenty-strip wards even in the proposed of the city of New York in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with the most unequal population in season with the local population in the Twenty-strip ward and 1,000 on the Twenty-stri

against Mr. Corson's bill as intworthy of serious consideration by any intelligent Legislature.

The resolution, under which your committee act, provides for the preparation by them of a new form of government for the lower towns of Westchester county, and in pursuance of this portion of the resolution they have the honor to submit for your consideration their unanimous views in the resolution, from schematical techniques of the incorporation of the oil towns of Merican Consideration for the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. The rights of property owners by the proposed new city territory. of Westchester, now constituting the towns of Mer-risania. West Farms and Westchester, under one form of municipal government, similar to the which was given to the city of Brooklyn in the year 18-4. The time has arrived when the population of this old township of Westchester, amounting to about 40,000—nearly 20,000 more than the number which Brooklyn had when she received the benefits of a city charter-should receive the ADVANTAGES AND POWER OF A GOOD CITY GOVERN-

The growth of Brooklyn, marvellous in extent and greater, perhaps, than that of any other city in the United States, it not in the world, may have been mainly attributable to the fact that her own people received from the Legislature a charter which conterred upon them the power of making all the internal improvements which were necessary for her development and progress, and which have since she became a city made her within the last ten years the third city in the Union and in her improvements one of the mest

ractiful.
The benefits of a city government are exemplified

The benedts of a city government are exemplified not only in the growth and prosperity of Brooklyn, but also in the growth and prosperity of Brooklyn, but also in the growth and prosperity of Brooklyn, which has more than quadrupled in population within the last ten years.

No good reason can be assigned why the lower part of Westchester county, with its natural facilities for great development and improvement, should not grow as rapidly within the next twenty years as Brooklyn and Jersey City have grown within the past. She is bounded on the gouth by the Harlem river, with a proposed canal connecting it with the North river, and which will probably be speedily constructed, the two farming

1 or the laying up of vessels in winter superior to that of the Atlantic Dock at South Brooklyn, and the bank of the river affording greater facilities for commodious stores and warehouses.

the bank of the river allording greater lacinies for commodious stores and warehouses. On the east it is bounded by the East river and by Long Island Sound. On the East river, just north of Harlem, we have Port Morris, unsurpassed for the anchorage of large vessels by any port in the world. The Great Eastern, with her immense size and cannelly formerly lith safety at one of her docks.

vessels by any port in the world.

The Great Eastern, with her immense size and capacity, formerly laid safely at one of her docks. And just above Port Morris and opposite Riker's island, fronting the property of the late B. M. Wintlock, is a bay affording the best place for a navy yard in any of the States, inasmuch as here, alongside of the East river salt water frontage, might be constructed a large fresh water basin, to be supplied by water about a mile distant from the Broux river, in the village of West Farins, large enough to float all the fron of these vessels when not in actual service, lying in sait water, requires their anchorage in such a fresh water basin.

The Concentraction of the Rudson River, the Harlein and New Haven Raifroads in their freignting and passenger basiness at their proposed new grand depot, near Melrose, and at Mot Haven, indicate that their Immense freight and passenger tradic from the Pacific coast, and from the West and the East, all must, within a few years, centre near the Harlein river, within the present town of Morrisania. The land contained within this old township of West Chester, lopographically considered, is more easily and better adapted to drainage than any piece of territory of like extent in the State of New York. Sewers, streets and avenues may be thereon constructed, so that for health and contort no city could, in this respect, be better improved. In the centre of these towns we have a valley which is indicated by Milbrook, through which a grand sewer (like the old Canal street in New York, night be constructed from the southerly boundary line of West Farms to the southerly boundary line of West Farms to the southerly boundary line

which is indicated by Milliprook, through which a grand sewer (like the old danal street. In New York) inight be constructed from the northern boundary line of West Farms to the southerly boundary line of Morrisanta on the Harlem river.

The ridge of land west of this Milliprook, and bounded on the west by Harlem river and the large easterly planeau extending toward the East river and the Sound, is mesurpassed for natural beauty of scenery, for chibility of building sites and for clegant houses, by any other in the State; while the Harlem river, the Broax river and the East river, lying in the centre of east and west and on the sides of this territory, form the NATURAL AND COMPLETE OUTLETS for thorough drainage and sowerage. To lilustrate that the time has come when every citizen will admit that the government now existing in West Chester, West Farms and Mortisania should be abolished—that this portion of Westchester county is in a transition state, and is in many of its features a semicity. That a government facking proper checks and balances and power and responsibility of officers, which is the fact as to these rural town governments, is now totally inadequate for the march of improvements, which can only be legitimately pro-

make

NECESSARY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
new so greatly desired by those who now are and
who are to become citizens of the lower part of the
county. The wonderful increase of population in
Brooklyn and in New Jersey, contiguous to it a great
city of New York, prove that the time has arrived
when a city government should be conferred upon
this portion of Westenester county. The following
enumeration of population demonstrates this:

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Counties. 1870. 1850. Increase.

Counties. 1870.
New York 920,341
Richmond 33,044
Kings 490,202
Queens. 73,847
Westohester 122,288
Orange 81,503
Rockland 25,103 36,0-3 58,263 57,145 16,002 24,368 8,201 Totals...........1,692,468 838,663 853,785 IN NEW JERSEY. 1870. 1850. 
 Bergen
 30,124

 Hudson
 128,275

 Essex
 143,850

 Passaic
 45,423
 21,822 73,950 22,509 Totals..... 350,672

133,066 214,606

sation as the Common Council in their wisdom would see fit to designate and appoint.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM,
with the different Boards of Education, school houses, apparatus and property, would remain and continue as now existing and constituted, subject only to such changes for increase of secolars and better accommodations as might be provided by the new government.

The existing debts of each town are to be assumed and paid by the property and the taxation thereon in the new city; but each of the towns of that city is to be assessed and to pay therefor in taxation in propertion to the indebtedness of each town at the time of the charter taking effect. In connection with the indebtedness it would be well to state that the present debt of the town of Morrisania amounts to over \$400,000, West Farms to over \$700,000, of Westchester over \$400,000, making a total, say, of about \$1,500,000.

Your committee believe that the work which has been done in the way of public improvement, and for which this indebtedness was created, did not exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of its actual value. This was caused by the inconorations appointed by

incongruous system of a number of special commissions appointed by different acts of the Legislature and known as

different acts of the Legislature and known as boulevard commissions, who have power conferred upon them of issuing bonds, and which bonds, owing to the lack of confidence of capitalists and banking institutions, have been negotiated and sold at sums varying from seventy-five per cent up to, in a few cases, of their par value.

The contractors doing the work and receiving these bonds in payment for the work instead of money, always in their estimates discounted the bonds at enormous rates.

Under the proposed new system one of the main benefits which the community affected by it would receive would be in the credit of the bonds of the new government, being as in the case of Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, put at par in the market among capitalists, and a saving of at least thirty-three and one-third per cent would be effected in the value of the way of public improvements within the proposed new city territory.

in the proposed new city territory.

The rights of property owners by the proposed change of government will be protected from special State legislation, from CHEMING AND SPECULATIVE BOULEVARDS

made at general expense, and where these immediately benefited should bear their just proportion of the expense of construction, and should pay for the improvement where they are largely benefited thereby. In no case would any improvement of a street or avenue be made unless two-taitus of the property owners fronting upon such street or avenue petitioned and desired the same.

A general system of dramage and lamp districts and of sidewalks and other legitimate improvements would be made upon similar requisitions of the property owners. By this plan would also be preserved intact the present boundaries of the county, the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts and the existing system of recording titles and judgments will be recognized. The only STRONG RECOMMENDATION OF THE PLAN proposed for annexation to the city of New York is that by it privileges of the Croton water would be derived by the people living in the lower part of Westenester county.

Considering that the city of New York now has no more reservoirs than are necessary for the sufficient supply of that city with water, under the plan of annexation new reservoirs would have to be constructed in the lower part of Westenester county, the cost of which would have to be borne by its people. Your committee can see no good reason why they may not, through their representatives and agents in the proposed new city governments, construct works for the use of the waters of the Breax river and other fresh water streams flowing into the lower part of Westchester county, for the ceretion

m the proposed new city governments, construct works for the use of the waters of the Bronx river and other fresh water streams flowing into the lower part of Westchester county, for the erection of necessary reservoirs and works, and to give the citizens the same racilities and comforts of water which are now had in the city from the Croton Department, and this done, too, under the immediate supervision and direction of our people's representatives, and at a much less cost than would result from annexation.

The Area of Land

contained in the seven towns proposed to be annexed by the Corson bill is 46,617 acres, more than treble the area of land contained in the county of New York. One of the objections which have been made to the plan of a new city government is that the expenses will be large and burdensome. This is croneous. The present Town Halls and other public buildings would be assert the purpose for years to come of transacting the executive, legislative and judicial business therein, and no new public buildings would be built until the increased population and wealth of the new city warranted and demanded their erection. Your committee, taking into consideration the Expenses of a new city government under the plan proposed would be much less than is now paid in by these incongruous governments, where proper responsibility and checks and balances do not exist, but which would be insured by the adoption of the new plan.

The well recognized fact that the city of New York is now governed by a "Tanamany ring," consisting of not more than five prominent members, should

The well recognized fact that the city of New York is now governed by a "Taumany ring." consisting of not more than five prominent members, should induce the people of Westenester, from motives of personal respect, from their intelligence and integrity and is protection of their intelligence and integrity and is protection of their interests, to long testate oefore consenting to confer additional power of assessment and taxation, already too much concentrated in and upon this "ring."

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT is one which under our system has hither commanded the respect of all communities, and they have been especially jealous of having this right destroyed, either by the centralization of the government in the Legislature at Albany, or in the legislation of the federal government at Washington.

legislation of the rederal government at Washington.

An appeal to the intelligence and sense of right of the people of the lower part of Westchester county, whose history has hitherto been patriote and honorable, should induce them to unanimously oppose the Corson scheme of annexation. When Whitam the Conqueror invaded and conquered Birtiam the Normans called it conquest; the Britams robbery. When King Whitam of Prussia obtains, if he does, Alsace and Lorraine, it will also be claimed under the right of conquest. But this is in a case where a war was unnecessarily commenced and waged against him and his people, and where he may be justified by way of "indemnity for the past and security for the nuture" in taking and exercising governmental control over those territories. When william the converted to take the lower part of Westchesier county for an extension of their domain of spoliation and taxation without the consent of the people of Westchesier county they may think, as the ancient Britons, that this too is robbery. A territory may be annexed by treaty, as was the case in the annexation of Texas; but

there, as in the case of marriage, which is a civil contract, there must be the consent of the bride, as well as the groom, to consummate it.

If the New York politicians who are looking with rapacious eyes upon the lower part of Westchester county have the true welfare of the city of New York, as well as of the people of the lower part of Westchester county, in view, they will never attempt to make their conquest by legislative enactment without first submitting the question to the people to be affected by it for their approval or rejection. The true mode of increasing the growth wealth and prosperity of the lower part of Westchester county, beside having a better local government of their own, is to afford to it

ORRATER PAGILITIES OF TRAYEL;
to have the various railroads running through it imitating the example set by the railroads of New Jersey, which have been the means of increasing the population of Hudson and other counties in that State at a greater ratio within the last twenty years than any of the suburban parts of the city of New York. The frequent trains, fity-four per day, with the cheap cost of commutation to Elizabeth fourteen milles from the city of New York, have quadrupled that place in population within the last ten years. The want of hourly and half-hourly trains between Williamsbridge, intermediate stations and New York, with rates of commutation largely exceeding those of New Jersey, has kept all the lower part of Westchester county from

RECIVING AN ACCESSION TO ITS POPULATION even greater than Elizabeth and growing places in New Jersey have received during that time. With three trunk lines of railroad, the most extensive in their operations in the country, the Hudson River, the Harlem and the New Haven running through Westchester failing to give to it that accommodation which naturally it should have received, induces your committee ourse upon the representation which maturally it should have received, induces your committee to urge upon the representation which maturally it should have

FORDHAM, Dec. 24, 1870.

The unavoidable absence of G. Hilton Scribner, member of Assembly elect, prevented that gentleman from signing the report as one of the committee.

member of Assembly elect, prevented that gentleman from signing the report as one of the committee.

THE WARDS OF THE NEW CITY
and their respective boundaries are as follows:—The first four wards shall consist as at present the four wards in the town of Morrisania exist and are bounded and described therein.

The three wards in the town of West Farms shall consist of the Iand and territory and be bounded and described as follows, and be known as the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards:—

The Fifth ward to consist of all the land and territory lying between the northerly boundary line of the town of Morrisania and the centre line of Locust avenue and Morris street, in the town of West Farms, running from the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad to the end of Locust avenue, in the village of West Farms, and in a straight line from the end of the terminus of said avenue, in the said village, to the Bronx river (the boundary line between West Farms and Westchester), said ward to contain all the land and territory south and southeast of said last mentioned line and the boundary line between the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, and also casterly of the easterly boundary line of said last mentioned line and the boundary line of said last mentioned line and the boundary line of said last mentioned line and the extreme easterly boundary line of said last mentioned line and the centre of said last mentioned line and the summary line of said last mentioned line and the centre of said last mentioned line and the contain all the territory of the town of West Farms, northerly of the northerly boundary line of ward five aforesaid, and all the land early from the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad up to Williamsordege, and from thence to the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad, from the contain all the land and territory of the present town of West Farms west of the eastern boundary line of the Harlem Railroad, from the southerly line between West Farms and Morrisania and the boundary line between t

#### THE HERALD WAR MAPS.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 23.1 The map of Paris and vicinity, which we publish this morning, is the most intelligible that we have seen, and will be found of great value by the read ers of the history of the wonderful siege of the great city. This map was prepared originally for the New YORK HERALD, and we reproduce it because it is much the best that we have seen.

# GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The City Surveyor of Montreal has issued a notice in accordance with the bylaws that all wheeled vehicles are prohibited within the city limits. The Nevada City Lettery that was to have been

There are only four distilleries in operation in Covington (Ky.) district. This time last year there were forty.

One of the radical members of the Fiorida Legis sture was elected while in Jail, awaiting trial for murder.

A sale of ready made coffins at auction took place at Lincoln, Neb., recently. A black walnut article, with silver trimmings, brought twenty-five dollars; the purchaser being a man whose wife was

It is claimed by friends of the old management of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Rairoad, that the road will be back in the hands of the Ohio capitalists within two months.

It is said that Mr. Jefferson Davis has accepted an

the origin of the domestic difficulty, a difference of opinion on the subject of baptism—one maintaining the necessity of immersion to salvation, the other, the sufficiency of sprinkling.

The Springfield Republican says that 30,000 breech-leaders of the model of 1806 have been brought to the Armory for repairs, a job that will keep the present force of workmen busy for three months or

over.

A Peckskill (N. Y.) paper speaks of a recent corpse
"who was struck down by the hand of Providence,
and not permitted to finish the French roof he had
begun on his house."

# THE LAPINE FAMILY MURDER.

IFFO ME ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT, December 23.]
Our readers will doubtless remember the horrible murder gof David Lapine, his wife and child, his sister-in-law and her child, near the town of Potosi, on the night of Saturday, November 19.

Full particulars of the snocking affair, together with the arrest of the boy Leon Jolly, who turned State's evidence and informed the officers that the murder was committed by Charles Jolly, his brother, and John Armstrong, his cousin, have already been published.

The enraged citizens, after the arrest of the murderers, attacked the jail, and with an armed mobendeavored to capture and lynch them. In the assault one man was killed and three wounded. The mob was, for the time, driven away; but as it appeared certain that the attack would be renewed, the prisoners were snuggled out of town and brought to this city for safe keeping.

Last week they were taken back to Potosi under the escort of a strong grant of milita for trial. Yesterday afternoon the trial closed, and the jury, after an absence of three minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty in the first degree, and the murderers were sentenced to be hung on the 27th of January next.

As it was deemed unsafe to leave them at Potosi

were sentenced to be hung on the 27th of January next.

As it was deemed unsafe to leave them at Potosi until the day of execution they were again brought here for safe keeping by Captain Lehman and his men. The party arrived here at one o'clock this morning, and the jail being closed the murderers were placed in the calabose. Both are heavily fromed. When senienced they showed no emotion, their faces wearing the same expression of stolid indifference habitual with them.

Great difficulty was found in empanelling a jury, as nearly one hundred men declared themselves prejudiced against the prisoners and refused to serve. The condemned are both young men, and one of them. Armstrong, is married and has one child. They are miners by occupation, and of a very low order of intelligence.

HOW A CIRCUS BEAT A TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

How a Circus Beat a Telegraphic Drsvarge. Some five weeks since a message was sent by Joseph H. Cone, of this city, to some attorneys in Meridian, Miss., via the Western Union wires. The message directed, or at least would have directed, if it had reached its proper address, the lawyers to hold on to De Haven's circus, which was at the time in Meridian, and on which Mr. Cone had a mortgage. The electric dots and dashes conveved the telegram to the "kinght of the key" who presides at the Meridian office just as Mr. de Haven stepped in, and, with that curiosity natural to circus men, that gentleman asked if the message was in regard to circus matters. Being answered in the adminative by the unsuspecting lightning stinger the showman very kindly agreed to deliver it, and futilised his promise four days afterwards, having in the meantime so four days afterwards, having in the meantime so four days afterwards, having in the meantime so arranged his aniars that his circus was not holdable. On learning this, Mr. Cone, through his attorneys, brought suit against the telegraph company a few days since for \$6.000 damages, and the trial will take place next week.—Cincinnati Inquirer, Dec. 24.

#### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Popular Education-Views of a Veteras

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-My letters hitherto have treated of educational

eform. Allow me to-day to show in how far it wil compass social reform.

Society is diseased to the core. The plague spots are seen in all grades. The problem of reform has long awaited solution. The public has tried its political economy has ventured upon it; education has grappled with the difficulties. The result is The evil stills exist; they increase; they spread contagion wider and wider. Self-preserva-tion demands that the remedy be applied. But

where and how? I trust that my answer will prove

satisfactory.

The child is the vehicle of demoralization. The eye opens upon misery; biasphemy first strikes upon the ear; the early associates are squator and brutality. Penury presses upon the parent; the child must supply his own necessity. The street becomes his refuge, the matured in crime his companions. Society shuns him. He retaliates. He steals, corrupts, becomes in time a flagrant violator of the law. Society is shocked, appalled. The law must be vindicated. The penitentiary opens its doors; they close upon the culprit. The majesty of the law is satisfied; the dignity of society is restored. What of reform? Has it been met? Experience points to

of reform? Has it been met? Experience points to existing facts.

We deal with the matured fruit; we ignore the germ. We punish the man; we neglect the child lake from the infectious neighborhood this candidate for the penientary, anticipate his wants, clothe him, feed him, sympathize with him, take from him the brand of caste, educate him, make him a peer among peers. The deadly atmosphered from him the brand of caste, educate him, make him a peer among peers. The deadly atmosphered breathed by his parents will be oppressive to hims, he will seek the pure air of the school. A mother's love will follow him there; it will expand; it will receive new life; it will be purified. Keform will have commenced. There is a mawkish sentimentality abroad—a condolence with misery, but a shrinking from contact with squalor. We would relieve, but delicacy forbids that we touch; we minister to the evil when we would apply the remedy.

Some years ago I purchased the Rutger Mansion and twenty lots, intending to set the whole apart ag a free school, in which the children were to be educated in accordance with the scheme here proposed. General prostration of business rendered the undertaking impracticable. I have, however, decided to carry out the idea on a more limited scale at 58 Rutgers street. Here a senool of 250 children will be cared for as above stated. My views on education will be utilized, my theory of reform tested. Chief among the matrumentalities will be provision for the moral and religious development, simultanously with the physical and intellectual training. A chapel is now in preparation, and will be ready for divine service on Wednesday, 28th inst,—Holy Innocents' Day—at nall-past ten, morning. Appropriate dedicatory services will be performed. The inauguration of our endeavor will be sanctified by invoking the blessing of Omniscience upon our efforts. Here children of all creeds and nationalities are united. Here will be found trug catholicity.

be sanctified by invosing the biessing of Omniscience upon our efforts. Here children or all creeds and nationalities are united. Here will be found trug catholicity.

Should the Board of Commissioners wish to strengthen my hands by their co-operation, the Rutgers property is at their disposal. Let them put the grounds in order and appoint teachers whose training for the peculiar work shall be under my direction, together with a supervisionary power over the establishment. Reform, social, political and educational, will soon give evidence that my most sanguine anticipations are based upon reality. The poor, the deserted, the unwashed, the uneducated, those children of pennry for some inscritable purpose of Providence, those victims of crime by the austerities of society and the weakness of their own fallen nature, ask of us bread and we give them a stone; they ask our sympathy and we mete out to them the severities of the law. Their necessities pressing upon them and society holelog them under a ban, they array themselves against their oppressor in a war of opposition. Malet to feel that there are no ties in common between them and the favored sons of wealth, they question the sincerty of all direct efforts at reconciliation. By malrect means we must reach them. Love for their children is as strong as that which sways the heart of the noble, Gain the love of the child, and every throb in the parent's bosom will be a plea for the sympathizer. That plea will draw together the conflicting elements in the harmony of reorm.

Were my views on education favorably entertise of the grant of our city and cluster around the Park. Daily, under a city ordinance, would the street cars take the schools would be removed from the unheatthy air, of our city and cluster around the Park. Daily, under a city ordinance, would the street cars take the children of our poor to the pleasant seenery and pure air of our city and cluster around the would the parent's gratified heart beat in unison with the aspiration of the child. Visions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:My attention has been called to various articles in the daily papers in relation to the recent arrest made at my store corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, Some of these articles are calculated. I doubt not unintentionally, to do me great wrong and minstice. I regret as much as any one can that any innocent person should be wrongly charged. directly or indirectly by me. My business within a few years has extend been the throng of visitors and customers there, especially before and during the haddays, there, especially before and during the holidays, that I was compened several years since, few the protection of my customers no less than, myself, to secure the services of a skiled police detective at my store. During some days of the last week there were at times more than 5,000 people in the store. Thieves and prespockers are siways drawn by such crowds. I wish only for the arrest and punishment at those common enemies of our kind. Of over 160 who have been arrested at my store for stealing the case of Mrs. Phelps is the first to which any exception has been taken. Itry to keep only honest, truthfol, capable and civil clerks, and in all things have tried and small continue to try to do everything in my power not only for the convenience and comfort of my castomers, but for their protection both from mostly and rudeness on the part of my employes, and from the designs of evil-unsposed persons not in my employ. Should a mistake occur at any time to person can regret it more than myself. Respectfully, R. H. MACY.

# PERILS OF THE SEA.

Foundering of the Schooner Georgia Todd-The Captain's Wife and Three Seamen Drowned-Terrible Sufferings of the Sur-

Drowned—Terrible Sufferings of the Suzvivors.

[From the Boston Journal, Dec. 25.]

The British ship Euxine, Captain Owens, from
Liverpool, reached this port on Sunday, having on
Loverpool, reached the port on Sunday, having on
Loverpool, reached the life of the Lording particulars from the captain of the unfortunate vessel;—
The schooner Georgia Todd, of Caiais, Captain W,
T. Hill, sailed from St. Stephens, N. B., December
15, with a cargo of white pine boards, bound to
Havana, and at dive P. M. on that day sine was nearly
up with Machiss, Seal islands bearing about
south The wind was northwest and increasing,
with a very heavy head sea. At six P. M., the vessel
pitching heavily, it was found necessary to take
in more sail, which was done, and the vessel was
kept off south-southwest. It was noticed that the
schooner acted strangely and would not steer well
evere under all head sail, but as she was a little out
of trim it was attributed to that cause. At haf-past
eight P. M., Seal Islands bearing north-northeast
fifteen miles, it was suddenly found that the vessel
was nearly full of water and filling so quickly that
the captain had barely time to get his wife out of the
cabin in her night clothes, not being able to save a
single article of wearing apparel. The wind at this
time had changed to north-northwest, olowing a
gale. The vessel's course was turned to the semiunitial about midnight, when she proached to, and
turning over on her side, three all hands into the sea.
The first and second mates, the steward and the captain's wife were all drowned. The remainder regained the wreck, and, after much trouble, succeeded in cutting the weather main rigging, when
the quarter, and remained there, suffering terribly
from the cold until Sunday afternoon, the lash.
Fortunately, during the earther main rigging wh

from the cold until Sunday afternoon, the 18th.
Fortunately, during the day the British schooler Victoria hove in sight, and at once made an effort to save the lives of the perishing men, although this vessel was also disabled and in a very teaky condition. They succeeded, however, in getting two of them off the wreck, but in coming alongside the vessel their boas was stose in and rendered useless, which accident prevented their return for the other two men still remaining on the wreck. Being determined to save them if possible they lay by all night, hoping to get the seamen safely off in the morning. But at daylight on the 19th, a ship was discovered to feeward, which proved to be the Euxorgui, hoping to get the seamen safely off in the morning. But at daylight on the 19th, a ship was discovered to feeward, which proved to be the Euxine, from Liverpool for boxon, and as the victoria was in such a poor condition as to be considered hardly seawering, the two rescued seamen were transferred to her. Captain Owens, of the Euxine, after hearing the story of the shipwreck, immediately made sail and stood for the Georgia Todd, trusting to be in time to save the rest of the crew. On coming up with the wreck the mea were found to be still anive. They were promptly removed to the ship, where their wants were kindly attended to, and with their other companions were brought to this port. They express the warmest gratuade to the officers of the fusine for the kind treatment received at their hands.

gratuade to the efficers of the Euxine for the kind treatment received at their hands.

The fellowing are the names of the lost.—Mrs. Bull, captain's wire; Alfred Price, of St. Stephens, mate; John Knight, of Calas, second mate, and James Kennedy, of St. Stephens, steward